



College of Education for Pure Sciences
Department of Computer
Subject: English / 1st Year
Assist. Lect. Abdulazeez Taha Ahmed

First Lecture

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns



Jenny Bell

Hello! My name's Jenny Bell. Nick's my brother. **He's** twelve.



Nick Bell

Jenny's my sister. **She's** nine.



I'm not. **I'm** eleven!



We're from Merton. **It's** in England. And this is Chip. **He's** a good dog.



Chip



This is Trig. **He** isn't from Merton. **He's** from planet Trigon.



Trig

Grammar lesson

Subject pronouns

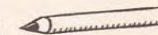
Singular

I
you
he
she
it

Plural

we
you
they

Singular = one person or thing



Plural = more than one person or thing



The subject pronoun **I** is always a capital letter. (**I** not **i**).

A person is **he** or **she**. A thing or a place is **it**. An animal is **it**. An animal with a name is **he** or **she**.



he

A man or a boy



she

A woman or girl



it

A thing



it

A place



it

An animal



he or she

An animal with a name

Second Lecture

Present Simple

Reading Text

This **is** Nick Bell, his sister Jenny, his parents and their dog Chip. Nick **is** thirteen years old. He **goes** to Park Street School in Merton. He's **got** brown hair. He **can** swim and play football, but he **can't** do maths or French. He **likes** sport and music. He **doesn't like** doing the washing-up. His best friend is Tom, and Jenny's best friend is Amanda. Nick, Jenny and their parents **are** all **smiling** because Tom **is taking** a photograph.

Grammar lesson

Present simple

We use the present simple

1- for repeated actions, especially with words like **always, often, never, every day:**

Nick and Jenny always **walk** to school.

Trig **learns** five words every day.

2- for facts which do not change:

Nick's **got** brown hair and brown eyes.

3- with verbs such as **like, love, hate, dislike:**

Nick **doesn't like** going to school.

Grammar Lesson

When we use the affirmative form of this tense, we need to add
The third person “S” when the subject is a third person like:
He, She, or It. And leave the main verb as it is with the other
Subjects (we – you – I – they)

Rule:

Subject + main verb (S) + CoS.

He	studies	English every day.
She	goes	to the library in the morning.
I	go	to the market every Saturday.
They	finish	their work at 2:00 pm.

Grammar Lesson

Present Simple

In order to negate the present simple, we need to bring the helping verbs (do or does) depending on the subject.

She – He – It + Does + not + main verb + CoS.

They – we – I – you + Do + not + main verb + CoS.

He does not go to school.

She does not study English.

It does not rain in summer.

I / We / you / They / do not waste their time.

Grammar Lesson

In order to make question in the present simple tense, we need to bring the helping verbs (do or does) before the subjects as demonstrated below.

Does + She – He – It + main verb + CoS?

Do + They – we – I – you + main verb + CoS.

Does she go to school?

Does he study English?

Does it rain in summer?

Do I / We / you / They waste their time?

Third Lecture

Present Continuous

Reading Text

- It's Saturday afternoon. What **are** Nick and Jenny's family **doing**? **Are** they **working**? The sun's **shining**. Mum **is hanging** the clothes on the line. It **isn't raining** today, so Dad **is digging** in the garden. Jenney and Nick **are doing** the washing-up in the kitchen. And what's trig **doing**? Oh, dear! He's **helping**! He's **hanging** the plates on the line. That's funny.

Grammar Lesson

Present continuous

We use the present continuous for something that is happening at the moment of speaking. We also use these words to indicate the tense (now, right now, just now, at the moment).

The sun **is shining**.

Jenny and Nick **are doing** the washing-up.

Trig's **helping**.

Grammar Lesson

When we use the present continuous tense, we have to add (ing) to the main verb.

Rule

Subject + am, is, are + main verb (ing) + CoS.

I	am	studying Computer science.
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She	is	taking the exam right now.
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We	are	playing football at the moment.
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Grammar Lesson

When we negate the present continuous tense, we put (not) after the helping verbs.

Rule

Subject + am, is, are + not + main verb (ing) + CoS.

I am not studying Computer science.

She is not taking the exam right now.

We are not playing football at the moment.

Grammar Lesson

In order to make question in the present continuous tense, we need to bring the helping verbs (am, is or are) before the subjects as demonstrated below.

Rule

am, is, are + Subject + main verb (ing) + CoS?

Am	I	studying Computer science?
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Is	she	taking the exam right now?
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Are	we	playing football at the moment?
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Fourth Lecture

Past Tense

Reading Text

Mr Blake What **did** you **do** in the school holiday, Nick?

Nick I **went** to Spain in August. I **loved** it. I also **played** a lot of football with Tom.

Mr Blake And what **did** you **do**, Tom?

Tom I **played** football with Nick and I **built** a go-kart. I like building things. I **could** build things when I was seven years old.

Mr Blake **Did** you **play** football, Adam?

Adam No, I **didn't**. I **couldn't** play. Tom's go-kart **crashed** into me and **broke** my leg.

Grammar Lesson

Past simple

Add **ed** or **d** to the base form of regular verbs in the affirmative.

play - played**d**, love - loved**d**

I played football. I loved it.

Irregular verbs have a special form.

go - went, break - broke

I went to Spain. I built a go-kart.

Grammar Lesson

We use the past tense when we talk about something happened in the past and finished.
we either have regular or irregular verbs.

Rule

Subject + main verb (ed) + CoS.

He studied hard for the exam.

They went to the university yesterday.

I travelled to Paris two weeks ago.

Grammar Lesson

We make question in the past tense by putting the helping verb (**did**) before the subject, and turn the main verb to the basic form.

Rule

Did + Subject + main verb + CoS.

Did He study hard for the exam?

Did They go to the university yesterday?

Did I travel to Paris two weeks ago?

Fifth Lecture

Comparison of adjectives (1)

Reading Text

Is Trig **as fast as** Jenny and Nick?

Nick's running.

He's fast.

Jenny's on her rollerblades.

She's **faster** than Nick.

But look at Trig on Nick's skateboard!

He's **the fastest**. He's **faster than** Jenny and Nick.

Grammar Lesson

Comparison of adjectives (1)

We can compare two people or things with the comparative form.

Jenny is **faster** than Nick.

We can compare three or more people or things with the superlative form.

Nick is fast, Jenny is faster, but Trig is **the fastest**.

One-syllable adjectives: add **er** or **r** to the adjective for the Comparative, and **est** or **st** for the superlative.

Fast, faster, the fastest.

Nice, nicer, the nicest.

Grammar Lesson

One-syllable adjectives with one vowel + one consonant:
double the consonant (except **w**) before **er** and **est**.

Hot, hotter, the hottest

Big, bigger, the biggest

New, newer, the newest

One-syllable or two-syllable adjectives ending in **y**:
change **y** to **i** before **er** and **est**.

Dry, drier, the driest

Easy, easier, the easiest

Heavy, heavier, the heaviest